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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING. ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Pourteenth street. - MATINEZ AT ONE-RIGOLETTO-UN BALLO IN MASCHURA.

HIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway.-English Orera-Fra WINTER GARDEN, Broadway, opposite Bond street.

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery .- A NIGHT IN WONDER WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway.—CENTRAL PARE.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE, No. 624 Broadway. NEW BOWERY THEATRE, BOWSTY.-WILD SPRAKS

UNION THEATRB, Chatham street,—THE JEWESS-P.

THEATRE FRANCAIS, No. 585 Broadway.—LES CRO-BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM, Broadway.—Bear Sea Jack, and other Cornolities. At all Hours—Th Drama, Woman in White, 27 3 and 7½ o'clock P. M. BRYANTS' MINSTRELS, & chanles' Hall, 472 Broad-

HOOLET & CAMPERIL'S MINSTRELS, Niblo's Saloon, Broadway.—Etsuopias Songs, Dances, Burlesques, &c.— Burnes at Pualon's.

CANTERBURY MUSIC HALL, 603 Broadway.-Tight MELODEON, No. 539 Broadway .- Songs, Dancas, Bua-

CONTINENTAL HALL, Paterson.—CHRISTI'S MINITERIA TH BYHINDYIAN SONGS, BURLESQUEZ, DANCES, &C.

McDONOUGH'S HALL, Middletown. -Unoworm's Men

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Saturday, March 2, 1861.

The News.

Our despatches from Washington state that the list of Cabinet officers of the incoming administration which was published in yesterday's HERALD, and which is again published to-day, is the true one. The selection of Governor Chase to a place in the Cabinet is regarded as a triumph of the radical republicans over the Seward conserva-

It is reported from Washington that among the first acts of the Lincoln administration will be the reinforcement of Fort Sumter, and an attempt to collect the revenue at the Gulf ports. Should this report be verified we shall soon witness the inauguration of civil war.

Ir Congress yesterday the Senate took up the

report of the committee on the proposition of the Peace Congress, and a general debate ensued upon the merits of the questions involved. No definite action was taken, however. Indeed, the proposition meets with as little favor from the order State Senators as from the republicans. In the House the report of the Committee of Thirty-three on the crisis was taken up. The clause providing for the admission of New Mexico into the Union, with or without slavery, as her people may elect, was laid on the table by a vote of 114 to 71. The amendment to the act for the rendition of fugitive slaves was passed-92 to 85. The amendment to the act for the rendition of fugitives from justice-John Brown negro stealers and the like-was rejected by a vote of 47 to 162. A motion was made to suspend the rules in order to take up the proposition of the Peace Congress. On taking a vote the motion was rejected by a vote of 92 to 66-two-thirds not voting for the motion. The Nevada and Dacotah Territorial bills were passed.

the Legislature yesterday. Among the bills pass ed both houses were those for the better regula tion of the New York Fire Department, and creating a Board of Appeals for firemen. The bill extending the term of the Central Park Commissioners passed the Senate. Our readers are referred to our despatches and reports in another column for details. The Senate has adjourned till next Thursday.

Major Anderson, who is in daily communication with the War Department, writes that the batteries and other works of the South Carolinians are nearly completed, and that unless the Southern Congress interpose, he expects Fort Sumter will be attacked immediately after the 4th inst. It appears that there is a large party in South Carolina who ignore the Southern Congress particularly as regards military operations in Charleston harbor, while the Governor and the conservatives generally are disposed to abide by the directions of the authorities of the Confederate States.

Late accounts from Texas furnish an explanation of Gen. Twiggs' connection with the recent seizure of the federal property in that State. On the night of the 15th ult. Major Ben McCullough, at the head of eight hundred rangers, entered the town of San Antonio, and in the name of the State Convention seized upon the arsenal and stores at that place. After the seizure McCullough and Gen. Twiggs entered into negotiations; and while the negotiations were going on Gen. Twiggs re-ceived notice that he had been superseded in his command by Col. Waite. Gen. Twiggs immediately turned the matter over to Col. Waite. In consequence of this change in the aspect of the affair, the case of Gen. Twiggs has been suspended by the War Department until the receipt of official information.

A despatch from the Secretary of the Treasury of the Southern republic, dated 25th ult., to the Collector of the port of Charleston, contains the following important information to the mercantile community:-"Congress has just passed an act defining more accurately the act of the 18th February. The exemption from duty is defined to extend to goods which have been purchased bona fide, on or before the 28th inst., and which have been laden on board the vessel for export on or before the 15th of March. I will send you a copy of the act by mail. Your construction of the act, putting in force the laws of the United States, is correct. All duties are required to be paid in

The well known hotel of Mr. Cozzans, at West Point, together with the cottages and outbuildings, were entirely destroyed by fire yesterday. The loss is estimated at \$100,000. The fire was caused by sparks from a kettle of burning coal on the roof, which a careless workman, who was

making repairs, left there while he went to dinner. The ice in the Hudson river at Albany commenced moving on Thursday, and yesterday the ferry boats resumed their regular trips. A speedy resumption of river navigation is anticipated.

The Naval General Court Martial reassembled vesterday at the Lyceum, Brooklyn Navy Yard. for the purpose of continuing the examination into the case of Commander Walke. The first testimony taken was clicited by the cross-examination of Paymaster Dunn. Commodore Armstrong was then recalled, after which Lieutenants William L. Bradford and Henry Erben, and Sailing Master W.

N. Allen, all of the Supply, gave their evidence. This closed the case for the prosecution. Lieutenant J. Irwin, United States Navy, one of the offlcers brought from the Navy Yard at Warrington by the ship Supply, was then examined at length for the defence, and showed fully the state of distress to which the rescued were reduced at the

time of their removal. The European mails by the steamship Canadian, which arrived at Portland on Thursday, reached this city yesterday morning. A telegraphic summary of the news by this arrival was published yesterday, but the reception of our files, which are to the 14th ult., enable us to supply this morning some details of general interest. The Bonaparte-Patterson case, it will be seen, has assumed a new phase, and there is a prospect of its being amicably settled before the decision of the Court is rendered. The indomitable Miss Sheddon has again brought her case before the English courts. A report of the proceedings in the mat ter will be found elsewhere. We reproduce this norning several extracts from the English press, relative to American affairs, which will be read

with interest The steamship Edinburg, from Liverpool on the 13th, via Queenstown on the 14th ult., arrived at this port early last evening. Her advices have been anticipated by the Canadian. The Edinburg brings \$220,000 in specie.

The Border States in the Present Cristen

Dark Clouds Over the Future. The latest intelligence from North Carolina and Arkansas, renders it not improbable that the vote of both of those States has been cast in favor of secession. In Virginia, also, since the failure of the Peace Conferences, marked symptoms of a powerful reaction have been manifested; and, although a majority of the delegates to the Richards Convention were, originally, in favor of the Union, it is not unlikely that they may now decide to can't their lot with the Southern confederation. Until within the last three days, sanguine expectations had been entertained that the incoming administration, under the auspices of Mr. Seward, would inaugurate an emphatically peaceful and conciliatory policy. The manner in which the Peace Congress was fostered by conservative repub licans, encouraged this hope, and no doubt was entertained that the report of the Senate committee, on Thursday last, would be unanimous in favor of the Franklin plan of adjustment. The minority resolution of the Senators from New York and Illinois, took every one by surprise, and must have a tendency to convince the border slaveholding States that they have been unwarrantably trifled with, if not deceived. It is evident, from the most favorable point of view, that even the more solid of the republican leaders, are behind the requirements of the time; and that, through lukewarmness, sactivity, or an overweening desire to retain popularity with the ultraists of New England and the Northwest, they are failing, as the hour of action approaches, to come up boldly to the standard, which they have beguiled the public into the belief that they would unfurl.

desirous of being considered organs of the Premier, have been at pains, since Wednesday, to re echo congratulations that "time has been gained," by the negotiations of the last three weeks. "Everything," they say, "is to be hoped. for from delay." They avow, unhesitatingly, the belief that an eternal iteration of honeyed phrases, will convince the border States that the North mean them no harm," and cause them to sink, passive and supine, into willing acquiescence in republican rule. If these dict of pseudo-mouthpieces of Mr. Seward, approxinate, in any measure, to his own sentiments and intentions, the prospect opening upon the country, is darker, gloomier and more desperate, than it has been at any time before. The people of North Carolina, Virginia, Maryland, Arkansas and Kentucky, have only been held in check, and prevented from joining the cotton States, by the emphatic assurance of their conservative leaders, that every reasonable demand of the South would be explicitly granted by the incoming government. Not one slaveholding State will be satisfied with so paltry a sop as the Corwin bill, which passed the House of Representatives on Thursday, or with-an enabling act like that of Mr. Adams, which is but a sneaking adaptation of the Chicago platform to new music, and is avowedly intended to accomplish abolitionist objects, under a plausible disguise. Such propositions are simply insulting, and their inevitable result must be to kindle into a blaze the secession feeling in the border States. Yet, there are indications that the inaugural of Mr. Lincoln will recommend little if anything more, and that Mr. Seward will attempt to enforce no programme based upon more enlarged views of inter-State po-

Republican journals at the North, which are

ed statesmen in the republican ranks had determined to accept, as the necessary basis for a reconstruction of the Union, and the perpetuation of their own supremacy, the balance of power as it exists in the border slaveholding States, and that whatever should be persistently asked for by these latter, would be substantially conceded. The rejection by the Senate, at the instance of Mr. Seward, of the peace propositions, shows that this hope was oversanguine. The errors that are being made by Mr. Lincoln, in choosing his future advisers; his strong bias in favor of the Massachusetts school of abolition politics; Seward's own ineradicable craft, sublety, and, it must be added, want of moral courage; are discouraging signs, to which the warlike preparations that are being made by the cotton States, and the care that has been taken by republicans to provide the new government, at Washington, with an abundance of money, give fearful potency. Had the selection of a thoroughly homogeneous and conscrvative Cabinet, excluding every ultraist element, been succeeded by an inaugural, recommending broad meaures of conciliation, and promising to call together, at once, an extra session of Congress to carry them out, a new era of prosperity would have dawned upon a grateful country; but it is to be feared that none of these things are to be hoped for; and from the hour that the border States become persuaded that their just demands have been slighted, it is not to be doubted that they will retrograde their recent action and cast their lot with their habitual allies, of over seventy years past.

It has been supposed that the more far-sight-

President Davis, at Montgomery, is making every preparation for a bloody contest. He has no apparent faith in the promises that have been made, or the delusive expectations that have been held out, by the North. His government is evidently well informed respecting everything that takes place at Washington, and the threats have undoubtedly reached him that after the Fourth of March, Fort Sumter will be reinforced. Fort Pickens retaken, and the revenne collected, at the entrance of Southern bar

bors, by a blockading force. He is rallying the strength of the withdrawing States, to resist any such aggressive and impolitic movements. If they are really intended by the incoming administration, it will add fresh and unappearable cause of discontent to the anti-Union feeling, already existing in the border members of the confederacy. They will neither consent to taking up arms against their brethren; nor will they remain neutral while their own territory is made a battle ground by abolitionists against slavery. Hostilities will not have commenced. before they will have taken a decided stand sgainst the North, and serry ranks with Georgia, Louisiana and South Carolina, to resist a

The prospect before the country is cheerless in the extreme. There is still time, perhaps, for reconsideration; but the indications are, that the expectations walch had been formed from Mr. Seward's Premicrehip are doomed to be disappointed, and that he will fall to realize the hopes which had been based upon his sagacity and ambition, as well as upon his patriot-

THE REVOLUTION AND THE COURSE OF TRADE. There has been a great deal of flurry in business circles in this city for a few days past, sending off goods to the South purchased before the 1st of March, on which day the new tariff takes effect. The Congress of the Confederated States have adopted a tariff similar to that of the United States, imposing the same duties on goods coming from the Northern States as we now pay on those imported from Europe. South Carolina wanted to establish free trade, but she could not have her way in that respect; so that in future the products and nanufactures of the North will have to enter the Southern market subject to the same impost as foreign goods. The new tariff adopted by the Congress at Washington, if it should become law-which it will unless Mr. Buchanan keeps it in his breeches pocket-will surround our commerce with Europe with so many obstructions and difficulties that, in conjunction with the disadvantages of the Southern tariff. New York will receive a blow more severe than any t has experienced within fifty years.

The trade of the Southern States, and of the cotton States especially, is of more importance to New York, and indirectly to Boston and Philadelphia also, than the whole trade of the West put together. And for the reason that it is more safe and reliable; because the Southern planter has a fixed locality and a certain property; he has his plantations and his negroes. he is always to be found, and he has on the spot a security for his indebtedness. Hence his pay is always prompt. But in the Northwest, on the other hand, society is like a quicksand; it is continually shifting and changing, rising and falling. There is nothing stable or permanent about it. Its ability to pay is dependent upon uncertain crops; there is very little money there, and it is extremely difficult to collect accounts in that section, as many of our

merchants know. . The effect of there two tariffs, then, upon our rade with the best and most reliable portion of the country will be most disastrously felt in all the Northern cities. We learn that even now some of the largest houses in the Southern trade in this city, who have not already failed. are preparing to wind up their affairs and abandon business entirely. The result of this, as regards the value of property, rents and real estate, can be readily seen. Within two months from this time it will probably be depreciated from twenty to forty per cent.

A RAID UPON WASHINGTON .- General Scott, Mr. Fouché Kennedy and several other well meaning persons have been much exercised in their minds of late by the remors that Covernor Wise and a band of marauders from Maryland Capitol, with a view of seizing upon the public property, and killing off the personnel of the incoming administration. We believe that no one except Mr. Fouché Kennedy is now afraid of Wise & Co., but there has been a descent of Goths and Vandals upon Washington, and they came in the shape of Western politicians, more numerous and troublesome than the locusts that descured the substance of the Egyptians. They all have designs on the public treasury, and it is not improbable that they will kill off the President elect, as they did Harrison in 1841. Every man of them has known Old Abe since be was born; more than five hundred have been on board the same flatboat, and taken whiskey out of the same tin cup with him. As for the rail splitters who have worked side by side with the second Washington, they are as numerous as the sands on the sea shore. As Lincoln is fond of story telling, he can repeat to them the yarn about the boy who said all his little brothers and sisters had the measles, and he was only deprived of the same luxury because there were "not measles enough to go round," And so he must send them about their business, for every man-even country politicians- has business, such as it is.

NEW YORK CITY LORBY SCHEMES AT ALBANY .short time ago a number of very lachrymose letters appeared in one of the city journals, bitterly bewailing over the state of the country and the corruptions of the wicked politicians. These pathetic lucubrations bore the signature of a distinguished individual, Mr. John L. O'Sullivan, who lately represented this government at the Court of Lisbon. No one could understand the cause of this sudden solicitude on the part of Mr. O'Sullivan, but it now appears that he desired to place before us the full details of our awful situation, in order to prepare us for the only remedy, which is, singularly enough, a railway from the South ferry through Broadway to Fifty-ninth street, Central Park. Mr. O'Sullivan's grief can be assuaged, and the perils of the country averted, only by the passage of a bill which gives him gratis a city franchise worth at least a million of dollars. That is paying protty high for a pocket handkerchief; but Mr. O'Sullivan says that the Broadway Railroad is the only thing that will answer his purpose and save the country at the same time. We should like to see him get it-that's all.

PRAYER MEETL GS - We have heard but little ately of those prayer gatherings which, under the name of religious revivals, so inflamed the zeal of the godly disposed. Prayer is at all times a good thing, but there are seasons when it is more than ever called for. The law of supply and demand would appear, however, at present to be reversed in its regard, for now hat we have most reason to supplicate the Almighty to save us from the consequences of our follies, the revivals have died out, and exiemporized piety is at a discount.

The Five Great Powers and the State of

The armed state of preparation in which we now find the whole of Europe is one of the great signs of the times, equally worthy of the attention of the student of history and the political economist, and one from which a grand moral may be drawn for the guidance of statesmen and the improvement of philosophers. Let us take a broad glance at the five great Powers. The ring of the arsenals of France first arrests our attention. There we see all the machinery of war being made and perfected on a scale and with a rapidity which eclipses what we saw when Louis Napoleon was making ready for the struggle which carried him in victory to the field of Solferino and the memorable meeting with Francis Joseph at Villafranca. We naturally inquire, why this hum of activity and these vast augmentations of an already colossal army, and with the Emperor's last inaugural address fresh in our recollection, we feel apprehensive of danger at hand. We turn our eyes to his fleet, and behold the same busy hand at work furnishing new equipments and more formidable engines of war, and converting steamers that before only served the wants of commerce into insumments of destruction or efficient transports. An army of three-fourths of a million of men, whose number is daily on the increase, can, we should hardly think, when surrounded by such circumstances as these, remain long idle.

We turn to Austria, and see her borne down to the verge of ruin by her financial difficulties, consequent on her persistence in a tyrannical policy which is unfitted to this age of the world, and which necessitates the immense cost of maintaining large military forces to keep in subjection her insurrectionary provinces. She is wasting, like France, her strength and her resources on troops and cannon, and depriving her subjects of their natural wealth, while she earns for herself nothing but batred at home and condemnation and contempt abroad. With the fall of the Bourbon King at Gaeta we see her trembling at her own weakness in the midst of the dangers that menace her. She has no longer a bulwark of safety in England. The alliance that gave her Venetia will never be cemented again, and Venetia no longer ac's as a counterpoise to the power of France, as it was once supposed to be. Therefore England has no interest in spending a dollar to save Austria from being blotted out from the map of Europe, or to prevent her real allies, the Italians of the new kingdom, from rescuing the Quadrilateral from

the tyrant's grasp.

We turn to Russia, and see the Czar, with watchful eye and a ready hand, looking towards Turkey and the great East, and France and Germany alternately. He may be calculating upon having Louis Napoleon as his future ally in securing the effects of the "Sick Man," or in a still more comprehensive scheme regarding the Orient. At the same time he is not altogether free from apprehensions of a war of serfs at home pending their promized emancipation, nor indeed from having to take part in a great war in Europe, for another storm is brewing which may lead to it, although for the present moment there is a lall, which, however, may be likened to that preceding the commencement of a battle, when both sides are forming into line and drawing up the artillery. To a distant spectator there is at such a time a solemn stillness, but suddenly, on one side or the other, a flash is seen, followed by a curl of white smoke, and boom strikes the first gun upon his ear. It is replied to by the enemy, and quick and loud becomes the fire. Not from one lone gun, but every cannon now hath found a tongue, and the thunder and smoke of war lend an exciting grandeur to the field of battle. Just so may this political lull in Europe be broken by the battle's open

ing roar. We glance to England, and find the English in terror of French invasion, and complaining of the burden of supporting an army and navy much above a peace footing, so much so that by the last mails we learn that a number of English merchants were about to present a petition to the Queen praying that negotiations might be opened with France for the reduction of existing armaments. But this last is impossible in the present state of the Continent. Even Prussia, whose peaceful policy during the last reign amounted not only to meekness but weakness, has come out and proclaimed to her army, at the King's mouth, that she is on the verge of a struggle in which she must either conquer or perish. That means she anticipates war with France, either in attempting a settlement of the Schleswig-Holstein difficulty with Denmark, or in striving to accounplish the union of Germany, which last, it is supposed, will not be sanctioned by France without the cession of the Rhine provinces in her favor. We have the revenues of Europe, amounting in all to something more than two hundred millions of dollars, exhausted to support armaments, including, in the aggregate, not fewer than two millions of men under

England raises an annual revenue of three hundred millions of dollars, and France about half that sum, yet both countries, owing to their war expenses, are unable to show a budget in which the expenditure does not exceed the income. And look bow Europe is impoverished by this heavy taxation and the maintenance of these two millions or more men who are purely of the non-producing class. How much richer she and her whole population would be but for this exorbitant taxation. How much more profitable members of society these two millions of men would be if they were engaged in developing the natural resources of their country, and how much cause the communities of Europe would have to rejoice at being disenthralled from the horrors, anxieties and losses of war, or even of a state of armed prepara-

We ought to take a lesson from the condition of Europe ourselves. Those who talk about maintaining an army at the North, and those who talk of the same at the South, each of course with hostile intentions, had better reflect upon the consequences of establishing military governments, and learn that the arts of peace are not to be neglected with impunity. Coercion would recoll upon those who promoted it, and we should become the prey of anarchy and a mark for the finger to point at. Let us, therefore, appreciate the Divine blessings of liberty and traternity, and shun the stumbling blocks of error that beset us, against which some in their folly or fanaticism would rush blindly and thereby pave the broad road to our country's ruin.

the Bod.

The latest shuffle of the cards of Mr. Lincoln's itiative Cabinet, it appears, has resulted in the following distribution of his Executive departments, to wit:-

cretary of State Wm. H. Soward, of N. Y. Secretary of Treasury....... Salmon P. Chase, of Otrio.
Secretary of War....... Simon Cameron, of Pena. Postmaster General.......Gideon Welles, of Conn. Attorney General.......Edward Bates, of Mo.

And this Cabinet, we are tol?, has been vir tually adopted as a compromise between the contesting sections, factions and cliques of the republican party. This may be so, but we fear that this compromise foreshadows the predomi-nance of the radical anti-slavery interest, and its dictatorship over the new administration. Two such radicals as Chase and Blair, men of great energy, activity, tenacity and decision of character, will lead by the nose or ride over a host of such excavated fossils as Smith, Welles and Bates. Thus Seward and Cameron, with the Cabinet turned against them, will have nothing to do but to follow as Chase and Blair may lead. There can hardly be a doubt upon this point when the history, the antecedents and the latest expositions of Mr. Lincoln himself put bim quite up to Chase and Blair in his hostility to any concessions to clavery.

Poor Pierce, it was supposed, set out with conservative Cabinet, Marcy, his Premier, be ing a host in himself. But Marcy's influence and counsels in the general policy of poor Pierce, although backed in the beginning by a Cabinet majority, were soon borne down by that resolute and persevering Southern revolutionary radical, Jefferson Davis. Hence the repeal of the Missouri compromise, which was the opening of l'andora's box upon the country. Next, the first Cabinet of Mr. Buchanan was hailed by all conservatives as gua ranteeing a calm, safe, steady and Union strengthening administration. The name of General Cass, in this view, was regarded as a tower of strength. But what has been the sequel? Cass, simply devoting himself to the routine duties of his department, was soon reduced to a cipher in the Cabinet; and those two ambitious and designing secessionists, Cobb and Thompson, with Floyd as their obedient tool, ruled the roast. The results are too palpably before the eyes

of all the world to need a repetition here. When too late to be remedied, Mr. Buchanan, confiding in the honesty of his sub rdinates, discovers that they have been diverting the Treasury, the military defences and stores, the powers and moral influence of the government, to the revolutionary purposes of a Southern confederacy. At this point, a Northern antislavery President, running safely the gauntlet of a line of conspirators and infernal machines from Harrisburg in a quiet moonlight rice, and in his Scotch cap and long milltary cloak, pushes on to Washington. He is recelved as a deliverer dropped from the clouds. The conservatives of Congress clap their hands. The old gentlemen of the Peace Conference re_ joice. "Old Abe is here. He will help us. We shall have a compromise. That wise man, Wm. H. Seward, has him in charge, and Thurlow Weed is at his elbow. The day breaks. Wall street will soon hold a jubilee. Aliah is Allah, and Mahomet is his prophet."

But how stands the matter now? The Peace Conference slip through a compromise, under the shadow of Old Abe; but they have done it as we are told George the Third slipped into heaven, when the gate keeper was not watching. This compromise, such as it is, they try in the Senate, when, lo! the conservative Seward reports against it. There is much meaning in this. Mr. Seward speaks by authority. There is a will, or there is a power than his own. He is at liberty to make fine promises, but his action is another thing. Mr. Corwin pushes his compromise of water gruel, without salt, through the House. The poor deluded people of Washington are in ecstasies. The Union is saved, and thus one tub after another is thrown to the whale, and each is greedily snapped at by the whale of public credulity at Washington, and by the ravenous sharks of Wall street. Flatly and emphatically, we must say to all

concerned that there is no compromise, and there is no intention to make a compromise in behalf of the incoming administration. Looking all the so-called compromise proceedings at Washington of the last few days fairly in the face they varish into thin air. The forth coming inaugural, like the late speeches of Mr. Seward, will doubtless be as charming to behold as the plains of the Promised Land, flowing with milk and honey. But on a nearer approach the mirage will melt away into the sands of the desert. Acts and facts are what we want, and by these President Lincoln must be judged. Accepting the Cabinet at the head of this atticle as a substantial fact, what does it signify as the initiative act of the new administration? The control of the administration by the anti-slavery radicals of the republican party, the subordination of Seward or his early removal from the Cabinet, and no concessions beyond the limits of the constitution. as understood in the North, to slavery or "the slave power."

We naturally conclude that the events and developements of this week at Washington will give a new impetus to the revolutionary spirit and movements of the South; that under new paroxysm several more States will go off into the Southern confederacy; that the "enforcement of the laws" by Mr. Lincoln will involve the government at Washington in a war with the government at Montgomery, and what then? Universal confusion, demoralization, strife, bankruptcy, dissolution, all ending in two, three, four or a half a dozen belligerent military despotisms, elective, as in Mexico, by the bayonet.

This is the entertainment, we fear, to which we are soon to be invited, and while yet our conservative men are hoping and striving for some way of escape, it would be well for all of us, North and South, of all parties, all classes, all pursuits and all professions, high and low, rich and poor, to prepare for the worst. From the indications of the beginning we are only looking logically to the end.

A BLUE DAY IN WALL STREET.-The weather yesterday was very fine for Broadway, but very disagreeable for Wall street. During the morning the brokers received countless telegraphic despatches from their customers who had repaired to Washington to watch the progress of events. The wires were positively frantic. "Sell all, sell all," was the cry, and

Mr. Lincoln's Cabinet-The Beginning of The a arket was as weak as a sick kitten, and the faces of the bulls were as long as the moral law. If they had lost all their blood relations they could not .have seemed more disconsolate Philosophical state ents of human nature will and a rich mine about Exchange place just now. The difference between the operator, who has lightened bimself in view of the impending storm, and his confrère, who has put his trust in the Peace Congress, and has his hands full, is as great as that between a bridegroom coming from church and a prodigal son whe has been cut off with a shilling.

> WHAT DOES SENATOR SEWARD MEAN?-The conduct of Mr. Seward, within the last few days, begins to inspire the belief that he is not the wise, peace loving statesman, who was destined to restore the country to its pristine greatness, but a monstrous political charlatan. What has he meant by the gammon contained in his speeches to the United States Senate? His promised "magnanimity." and the declaration that "posterity would wonder" at the "sacrifices which be would make to preserve the Union,"-what have become of them? Where is his pledge to throw overboard party and platform, if the country's welfare required it? His organs now tell us that he has never had the remotest idea of conceding anything: that he is in fact a chest; and that his honeyed utterances have been intended as a gull, with which to get heavy loans to supply the means of coercing the South, and realize the idea he once held out of "battle," to bring the "irrepressible conflict" to its last stage of existence.

> It has been thought, too, within a month oc two, that Seward's adviser, Thurlow Weed. was endeavering to be a patriot. This is also declared, now; to have been a sham-a fraude. lent trick, to aid his master in bamboozling the border States, with the short-sighted object of getting money out of the present Congress, and retaining their allegiance to the Union, on false pretences. Such swindles never succeed, and they seem unworthy of the sagacity of such men as Weed and Seward; but what then do they want? Is it civil war? Servile insurrection? The utter ruin and desolation of the land? They are bringing these things upon us, and if the retrograde action of Mr. Lincoln's Premier is persisted in; if he continues to give the cold shoulder to the programme of the Peace Congress; if he imagines, fatuously, that the border States will remain in the confederation, unless their claims are granted; he will be responsible for such an epoch of horrors as will have had no parallel in the history of any country. Future generations will couple his name with a malediction, and the administration to which he belongs will be classed as among the direct scourges of the human race.

> We must wait. All is not quite over yet, although the prospect before the country is black in the extreme, and the course pursued by the future Premier, tends to awaken the worst fears, and to extinguish the hopes of peace which he had himself kindled in the hearts of the people.

REPUBLICAN TENDERNESS OF CONSCIENCE .-The radical republicans in Congress say it is their consciences which impel them to wage war against the seceding States, inasmuch as they have sworn to sustain the constitution, and they intend to make Mr. Lincoln do the same. The consciences of these gentlemen do not appear ever to have troubled them much when they assisted in nullifying, by Personal Liberty bills, the section of the constitution which provides for the surrender of fugitive slaves, when they stood upon the Chicago platform, which proposes to subvert the constit tion, and when they endorsed Helper's book, which aims at its overthrow by fire and sword behind him, in the republican camp, stronger and the destruction of the domestic institutions of the South. Again, Greeley says, if the republicans now succumb "the judicial functions of the Supreme Court of the United States will be superseded." Has not the Chicago platform already done that, and when has the Tribune, ever since the decision in the case of Dred Scott, ceased to denounce the Supreme Court as of no authority? The President elect himself has said he would not regard its decisions when in favor of the right of slave owners to settle with their negroes in the common territory. Verily, the republican conscience is tender.

> GREELEY REFUTED OUT OF HIS OWN MOUTH.-The Tribune says "an overwhelming majority of the people have just instructed the federal administration to insist on the very principles and measures" which the proposed concessions require it to resign; and it asks, is the republican party to succumb to the will of the minority? By no means, Massa Greeley. The figures in your own almanac refute you, showing that the republican party who elected Lincoln are in a minority instead of an overwhelming majority of the people. These figures are :-For Lincoln. 1,857,610
> For the other candidates. 2,804,560

> If to this vote we add 50,000 for South Carelina, whose vote is not counted, because she elects the President by her Legislature, the majority against Lincoln is one million of votes. But these figures do not tell the whole truth, for the official returns which we published show that the majority is over a million. Lincoln was elected by a plurality and not a majority of the popular vote. With what audacity, therefore, does the Tribune dare to say that the President of the republican party is elected by an overwhelming majority of the people, and that, therefore, the minority are bound to succumb! The argument cuts the other way, for if there be any virtue in the opinion of majorities, then it is the republican party and their platform which must go under.

> A LIVE YANKEE IN AN ENGLISH NEWSPAPER,-In another part of our columns to-day will be found a racy, piquant, amusing and comprehensive article on American institutions, which in pith and extravagance is worthy a place by the side of the most glorifying Fourth of July oration ever uttered on the Western stump. It is from one of the cheap papers of Great Britain, established on the American plan-the London Telegraph-and from its peculiar style and arrangement it is not difficult to trace its authorship to that ubiquitous, progressive, cosmopolitan incarnation of Yankee life and manners, George Francis Train-a gentleman who has within a tew months infused a mettle into some of the old stage horses of the mother country which they never experienced before.

This deviation from the beaten track of English journalism is one of the cheering at the second board everything went down, signs of the age. There has long been a